791

Mr Green

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(1) See the other Petition, page 656. & see index under Congreſs Continental. & see merits of the Mas. Bay, page 557. ✓ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. ‖ see British Grievances pa. 632, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crisis, pa. 742 &c. § see Concord Fight, pa. 723 &c. x see indexes, under Army, British. (2) see index under Army of the United &c. (a) This Petition is humble enough!

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

To the KING'*s Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

Moſt gracious SOVEREIGN, (1)

WE your Majeſty's faithful Subjects of the Colonies of Newhampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland & Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves, and the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, entreat your Majeſty's gracious Attention to this our humble Petition.

The Union between our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, and the Energy of mild and juſt Government, produced Benefits ſo remarkably important, and afforded ſuch an Aſſurance of their permanency and increaſe, that the Wonder and Envy of other Nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain riſing to a Power, the moſt extraordinary the World had ever known.

Her Rivals obſerving, that there was no probability of this happy Connection being broken by Civil Diſſentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undiſturbed, reſolved to prevent her receiving ſuch continual and formidable Acceſſions of Wealth and Strength, by checking the growth of thoſe Settlements from which they were to be derived.

In the Proſecution of this Attempt, Events ſo unfavourable to the Deſign took Place, that every Friend to the Intereſt of Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, entertained pleaſing and reaſonable Expectations of ſeeing an additional Force and Exertion immediately given to the Operations of the Union hitherto experienced, by an Enlargement of the Dominions of the Crown, and the Removal of ancient and warlike Enemies to a greater Diſtance.

At the Concluſion therefore of the late War, the moſt glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by Britiſh Arms, your loyal Coloniſts, having contributed to its Succeſs, by ſuch repeated and ſtrenuous Exertions, as frequently procured them the diſtinguiſhed Approbation of your Majeſty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they ſhould be permitted, with the Reſt of the Empire, to ſhare in the Bleſſings of Peace, and the Emoluments of Victory and Conqueſt. &

While theſe recent and honorable Acknowledgements of the Merits & remained on Record in the Journals and Acts of that auguſt Legiſlature, the Parliament, undefaced by the Imputation or even the Suſpicion of any Offence, they were alarmed by a new Syſtem of Statutes and Regulations, adopted for the Adminiſtration of the Colonies, that filled their Minds with the moſt painful Fears, and Jealouſies; and to their inexpreſſible Aſtoniſhment, perceived the Danger of a foreign Quarrel, quickly ſucceeded by domeſtic Dangers in their Judgment of a more dreadful Kind.

Nor were theſe Anxieties alleviated by any Tendency in this Syſtem to promote the Welfare of their Mother Country. For though its Effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its Influence appeared to be injurious to the Commerce and Proſperity ‖ of Great-Britain.

We ſhall decline the ungrateful Taſk of deſcribing the irkſome Variety of Artifices, practiſed by many of your Majeſty's Miniſters, the deluſive Pretences, fruitleſs Terrors, and unavailing Severities, that have from Time to Time been dealt out by them, in their Attempts to execute this impolitic Plan, or of tracing through a Series of Years paſt the Progreſs of the unhappy Differences between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, that have flowed from this fatal Source.

Your Majeſty's Miniſters, perſevering in their Meaſures, and proceeding to open x Hoſtilities § for enforcing them, have compelled us to (2) arm in our own Defence, and have engaged us in a Controverſy ſo peculiarly abhorrent to the Affections of your ſtill faithful Coloniſts, that when we conſider whom we muſt oppoſe in this x Conteſt, (2) and if it continues, what may be the Conſequences, our own particular Misfortunes are accounted by us only as Parts of our Diſtreſs.

Knowing to what violent Reſentments and incurable Animoſities, civil Diſcords are apt to exaſperate and inflame the contending Parties, we think ourſelves required by indiſpenſible Obligations to Almighty GOD, to your Majeſty, to our Fellow Subjects and to ourſelves, immediately to uſe all the Means in our Power, not incompatible with our Safety, for ſtopping the further Effuſion (2) of Blood, x and for averting the impending Calamities that threaten the Britiſh ‖ Empire.

Thus called upon to addreſs your Majeſty on Affairs of ſuch Moment to America, and probably to all your ‖ Dominions, we are earneſtly deſirous of performing this Office, with the utmoſt Deference for your Majeſty; and we therefore pray, that your Majeſty's royal Magnanimity and Benevolence may make the moſt favorable Conſtructions of our Expreſſions on ſo uncommon an Occaſion. Could we repreſent in their full Force the Sentiments that agitates the Minds of us your dutiful Subjects, we are perſuaded, your Majeſty would aſcribe any ſeeming Deviation from Reverence in our Language, and even in our Conduct, (2) not to any reprehenſible Intention, but to the Impoſſibility of reconciling the uſual Appearances of Reſpect with a juſt Attention to our own Preſervation againſt thoſe artful and cruel Enemies, who abuſe your royal Confidence and Authority, for the Purpoſe of effecting our Deſtruction.

Attached to your Majeſty's Perſon, Family and Government, with all Devotion that Principle and Affection can inſpire, connected with Great-Britain by the ſtrongeſt Ties that can unite Societies, and deploring every Event that tends in any Degree to weaken them: We ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty, that we, not only moſt ardently deſire the former Harmony between Her and theſe Colonies, may be reſtored, but that a Concord may be eſtabliſhed between them upon ſo firm a Baſis as to perpetuate its Bleſſings, uninterrupted by any future Diſſentions, to ſucceeding Generations in both Countries, and to tranſmit your Majeſty's Name to Poſterity, adorned with that ſignal and laſting Glory that has attended the Memory of thoſe Illuſtrious Perſonages, whoſe Virtues and Abilities have extricated States from dangerous Convulſions, and by ſecuring Happineſs to others, have erected the moſt noble and durable Monuments to their own Fame.

We beg leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the Sufferings of your loyal Coloniſts, during the Courſe of this preſent Controverſy, our Breaſts retain too tender a Regard for the Kingdom from which we derive our Origin, to requeſt ſuch a Reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconſiſtent with her Dignity or her Welfare. Theſe, related as we are to Her, Honor and Duty, as well as Inclination, induce us to ſupport and advance; and the apprehenſions, that now oppreſs our Hearts with unſpeakable Grief, being once removed, your Majeſty will find your faithful Subjects on this Continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their Lives and Fortunes, to aſſert and maintain the Rights and Intereſts of your Majeſty, and of our Mother Country.

We therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that your Royal Authority and Influence may be graciouſly interpoſed to procure us relief from our afflicting Fears and Jealouſies, occaſioned by the Syſtem before-mentioned, and to ſettle Peace thro' every Part of your Dominions, with all Humility ſubmitting to your Majeſty's wiſe Conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating thoſe important Purpoſes, that your Majeſty be pleaſed to direct ſome Mode, by which the united Applications of your faithful Coloniſts to the Throne, in preſence of their Common Councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent Reconciliation; and that in the mean Time meaſures may be taken for preventing the further Deſtruction x of the Lives of your Majeſty's Subjects; and that ſuch Statutes as more immediately Diſtreſs any of your Majeſty's Colonies may be repealed.

For by ſuch Arrangements as your Majeſty's Wiſdom can form for collecting the united Senſe of your American People, we are convinced, your Majeſty would receive ſuch ſatisfactory Proofs of the Diſpoſition of the Coloniſts towards their Sovereign and the Parent State, that the wiſhed for Opportunity would ſoon be reſtored to them, of evincing the ſincerity of their Profeſſions, by every Teſtimony of Devotion becoming the moſt dutiful Subjects and the moſt affectionate Coloniſts.

That your Majeſty may enjoy a long and proſperous Reign, and that your Deſcendents may govern your Dominions, with Honor to themſelves and Happineſs to their Subjects, is our ſincere and fervent Prayer. (a)

LONDON.

June 5. With what aſtoniſhment people are ſtruck at reading an article in the Gazette, publiſhed by authority, and as it were under the eye of Majeſty, calling the murder § of 150 Britiſh Subjects x A SKIRMISH! Good God! at what times are we arrived, when our fellow ſubjects, blood of our blood, and fleſh of our fleſh, are ſet to murder and deſtroy one another §; and upon the loſs of ſo great a number § we read (published by authority) that it is "a ſkirmiſh § between ſome of the people in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and a detachment of His Majeſty's x troops!" That this bloody § buſineſs may fix ſome right honourable heads on Temple Bar, ſeems to be the moſt zealous wiſh of the whole kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Strathſpy, in Scotland.

"The ſpirit of emigration has reached this country; for on Tueſday ſe'nnight about 200 perſons rendezvouſed at Aviemore, and marched off for Greenock, where they are to embark for America. Among theſe unfortunate perſons was a woman of 83 years of age, on foot, with her ſon before her playing Tullichgorum on his bagpipes; ſome of them had children of a month old, which the fathers carried on their back in a ſkull or wooden baſket."

(3)

Yeſterday the Hon. Col. Carlo Dalrymple ſet out an Inſide paſſenger in the great coach for Portſmouth to embark for America; but is not appointed Governor of New York, as mentioned in ſome of the papers; with him ſet out the famous Colonel GRANT, who made the memorable ſpeech, (4) in the Houſe of Commons, on American cowardice! It is ſaid, he takes out letters of recommendation from the Briſtol PATRIOT to his father and friends at New-York. Mr Cruger.

June 9. It was laſt night very current, that an expreſs was juſt arrived from Gen. Gage, deſiring with all expedition, a re-inforcement of 5000 men at leaſt, whom he recommends to be accoutred in the Highland dreſs. He alſo deſires a draught from the train of artillery, with ſome field pieces.

Anecdote of General Putnam. During the late war, when Gen. Amherſt was marching acroſs the country of Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes, which they were obliged to paſs, found the French had a veſſel of 12 guns upon it. He was in great diſtreſs; his boats were no match for her; and ſhe alone was capable of ſinking his whole army in that ſituation. While he was pondering what ſhould be done, Putnam came up to him, and ſaid, *General that ſhip muſt be taken.* Aye, ſays Amherſt, I would give the world ſhe was taken. I'll take her, ſays Putnam. Amherſt ſmiled and aſked how? Give me ſome wedges, a beetle (a large wooden hammer, or maul, uſed for driving wedges) and a few men of my own choice. Amherſt could not conceive how an armed veſſel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle, and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's requeſt. When night came, Putnam, with his materials and men, went in a boat under the veſſel's ſtern, and in an inſtant drove in the wedges behind the rudder, in the little cavity between the rudder and ſhip, and left her. In the morning, the ſails were ſeen fluttering about; ſhe was adrift in the middle of the Lake; and being preſently blown aſhore, ſhe was eaſily taken.

June 12. The ſhedding of blood § is now commenced in America. It has been repeatedly foretold to the preſent Tory Adminiſtration; but they delight in blood. § It has been remarked, that the Court never looked more gay, than on the receipt of the late news § from Boſton. But while they are thus injoying their ſanguinary ſchemes, the Public will remember, that Lord Chatham's propoſition, (5) for preventing the effuſion of blood, was treated by the Miniſtry with (6) the moſt marked and inſolent contempt. When the remonſtrance from the city lamented, at the foot of the throne, that *the blood of his Majeſty's ſubjects* would be the conſequence of perſevering in their oppreſſive meaſures againſt our fellow ſubjects in America; the courtiers burſt out into a fit of laughter. Theſe things will be remembered, when the blood they have wickedly § ſhed is viſited upon their heads, and they are overwhelmed by the popular vengeance they have provoked.

(3) He subdued the Caribs, see pa. 269, 273. see index under Caribs (4) see pa. 710. (5) see pa. 734. (6) 742.

LONDON, *June* 12.

Miniſtry have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the ſubſtance of thoſe advices was related in the following manner. see remarks, pa. 798

LONDON GAZETTE. *Whitehall, June* 10, 1775.

LIEUT. Nunn, of the Navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's, and has brought letters from Gen. Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what paſſed on the 19th of April laſt, between a detachment of the King's troops in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſeveral parties of rebel Provincials, viz.

Gen. Gage, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military ſtores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupplying a body of troops to act in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of the tenth regiment, and Major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to deſtroy the ſaid ſtores; and the next morning eight companies of the fourth, the ſame number of the twenty third and forty ninth, and ſome marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to ſupport the other detachment.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith finding, after he had advanced ſome miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by firing of guns and ringing of bells, diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, in order to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green cloſe to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to inquire the reaſon of their being ſo aſſembled, they went off in great confuſion, and ſeveral guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and alſo from the meeting houſe and other houſes, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horſe ſhot in two places. In conſequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed ſeveral of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpoſe for which they were ſent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt ſome new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a conſiderable quantity of flour, gunpowder, muſket balls, and other articles. While this ſervice was performing, great numbers of the rebels aſſembled in many parts, and a conſiderable body of them attacked the light infanty poſted at one of the bridges, on which an action enſued, and ſome few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuſhes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while diſperſed; but, as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind ſtone walls and houſes, and kept up in that manner a ſcattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means ſeveral were killed and wounded; and ſuch was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men, who fell into their hands. False!!!

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is ſuppoſed that their loſs was very conſiderable.

General Gage ſays that too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their uſual intrepidity. (a)

RETURN of the Commiſſion, Non-commiſſioned Officers, Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and taken Priſoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the Civil War Commenced in ſupport of the Uſurpation of Parliament.

4th, or King's own regiment.---Lieut. Knight, killed; Lieut. Gould, wounded and priſoner; 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, wounded; 7 rank and file killed, 21 wounded, 8 miſſing.

5th regiment.---Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieut Thomas Hawkſhaw, wounded; 5 rank and file killed, 15 wounded, 1 miſſing.

10th regiment.---Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Lawrence Parſons, Lieut. Wald. Kelley, Enſign Jeremiah Leſter, wounded; 1 rank and file killed, 13 wounded, 1 miſſing.

18th regiment.---1 rank and file killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing.

23d regiment.---Lieut. Col. Bery Bernard, wounded; 4 rank and file killed, 26 wounded, 6 miſſing.

38th regiment.---Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; 1 ſerjeant wounded; 4 rank and file killed, 11 wounded.

43d regiment.---Lieut. Hull wounded and priſoner; 4 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, 2 miſſing.

47th regiment.---Lieut. Donald M'Cloud, Enſign Henry Baldwin, wounded; 1 ſerjeant wounded; 5 rank and file killed, 21 wounded.

52d regiment.---1 ſerjeant miſſing; 3 rank and file killed, 2 wounded.

59th regiment.---3 rank and file killed, 3 wounded.

Marines.---Capt. Souter, ſecond Lieut. McDonald, wounded; ſecond Lieut. Iſaac Potter, miſſing; 1 ſerjeant killed, 2 wounded, 1 miſſing; 1 drummer killed; 25 rank and file killed, 36 wounded, 5 miſſing.

TOTAL. 1 Lieutenant killed. 2 Lieut. Colonels wounded. 2 Captains wounded. 9 Lieutenants wounded. 1 Lieutenant miſſing. 2 Enſigns wounded. 1 Serjeant killed, 7 wounded, 2 miſſing. 1 Drummer killed, 1 wounded. 62 rank and file killed, 157 wounded, 24 miſſing.

N. B. Lieut. Iſaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken priſoner. (Signed) THOMAS GAGE. (a)

The Miniſtry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the (1) helm in the preſent ſtorm, not to *conciliate* but to *conduct their bloody meaſures*. He rejected the propoſition with a diſdain that became him. This Tory ſanguinary adminiſtration (2) will leave nothing unattempted to deſtroy the lives and liberties of our perſecuted fellow ſubjects in America. (1)

A late governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay was ſent for expreſs, to adviſe in the preſent alarming ſtate of America. It ſhews conſummate wiſdom in aſking the opinion of a man who has conſtantly deceived this country, and whoſe miſrepreſentations have ended in the blood, inſtead of the ſlavery, as he intended, of his countrymen. Old as he is, he my live to ſuffer for, if not repent of his wickedneſs

We are informed, that four veſſels, containing about 700 emigrants, have ſailed for America, from Port Glaſgow and Greenock, in the courſe of the laſt and preceding week. Moſt of theſe emigrants are from the North Highlands; and it is ſaid, two veſſels are ſailed for that country, in order to carry over more

It is certain that ſince the news of the American ſkirmiſh arrived, a well-known perſon has engaged an additional number of mercenary ſcribblers for ſix months, at the moderate ſum of 100 guineas each.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth Dock, June 6.

" His Majeſty's ſhip Kent, Capt. Rayner, is ordered to join the grand fleet fitting out at Portſmouth; the Romney of 50 guns, Admiral Duff, is at anchor in the Sound; the Ocean, Dublin, Albion, Raiſonable, and Torbay, guardſhips, are at their moorings in the Hamoaz; the Hunter ſloop of war is going into dock; the Rippon and Fame are in the docks repairing; and the Prudent, late from the Eaſt-Indies, is docking, being very leaky."

June 15. Monday and [illegible]day ſeveral veſſels were taken up in the river, on government contract, to carry troops to America.

A few days ago Lord Mansfield, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Governor Hutchinſon, dined together at Lord Suffolk's. In all parties of conſultation on American affairs, Governor Hutchinſon has conſtantly been one. Before the Generals went to America, (3) he was frequently conſulted by them, dined with them, &c. &c. Mr. Cornwall, who acts as maſter of the Ceremonies, introduces him; and Mr. Jenkinſon, who has long been the *ſecret*, and is now almoſt the oſtenſible *Premier*, patronizes him. It is ſaid Governor Hutchinſon has a penſion of two thouſand pounds per annum.— Is it to be wondered at?—But is is ſurprizing that the *piety* of Lord Dartmouth will permit him to avow a ſhare in meaſures, in which it is notorious he has no ſhare, except being the mere *Executor* or *Jack Ketch* of them. The plans all originate, and are finiſhed elſewhere, before he ſees them. Ye[illegible]d Sandwich, and Lord S[illegible]tance, aſſume great pomp[illegible] ſee an act of Parliament [illegible] royal aſſent. Like the m[illegible] is by borrowed light.

Orders were given from the War-Office for recalling the warrants which were given out laſt week to raiſe recruits for the three regiments of guards, as no draught is to be made from them.

June 17. We hear that four regiments of foot will be ſhortly ſent to reinforce the army under General Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lords Lieutenants of ſixteen counties to cauſe the militia to be embodied within their reſpective commanderies.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 15.

" Sailed the Navy ſloop of war, Capt. Sutherland, for Plymouth. The ſhipwrights who left off work yeſterday, on account of their grievances not being redreſſed (Lord Sandwich being called on important buſineſs to town) amounted to 400; ſo that this town is in a ſtate of confuſion."

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of North-Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed) to pardon, releaſe, and forgive all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them committed, the ſaid Herman Huſbands alone excepted. (b)

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

June 20. The Maſter General of the ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tons of ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped off as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of the forces in America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 16.

" Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the Admiralty, with orders for the following ſix ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. the Neptune, of 90 guns—Superb, 74—Firm, 64—Eſſex, 64—and Windſor and America of 60 guns. The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that General Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores; in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given.— A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

A Journeyman Taylor of Braintree, in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his country, curſed the Miniſter, and, like a true patriot, got drunk with his laſt ſixpence; the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious Goddeſs of Liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New-England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages; adding, " I will no longer live in this d—d land of Slavery, and be *clipt* to death by the *ſheers* of miniſterial (2) oppreſſion; they ſhall never *cabbage* me of my Liberty, while I can wield a *bare bodkin*; no, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G—d I will go and fight for him."

They write from Paris, that a French merchant, who carries on a very extenſive woolen manufactory at Abbeville, has lately received a premium of 2000 livres for fabricating a piece of broadcloth, pronounced by the beſt judges to be equal to any made in England, both in fineneſs, texture, and dye. It is computed he has near ſixty tons of Iriſh wool in his warehouſes, for the purpoſe of carrying on this important manufacture.

Saturday, May 20, a tanner, who lives within twenty miles of Hutchin Back-ſtreet, near Baldock, returning late from his work, found his wife had gone to bed, but had forgot to lock the door. The huſband blundering in the dark, just gave time to another, who had ſupplied his place, to get under the bed. The huſband had put off his cloathes, and was getting alſo into bed, when his wife complained ſhe was exceeding ill, and ſhould be glad of ſome anniſeed water, but feared the public houſes were all ſhut up, except the Sun Inn, which was at the greateſt diſtance.— The honeſt man put on his cloathes, and went to the Sun, where, putting his hand into his pocket for a ſhilling to pay for the water, the waiter returned it him, telling him he could not change his guinea. The man, amazed to hear mention of a guinea (as knowing he had but a few ſhillings) haſtily put his hand again into his pocket, and pulled out nine more, with a ten pound bank note, and on further examination found he had got a new pair of breeches, and a fine watch.— Comprehending the whole then in an inſtant, he obſerved, with the coolneſs of a philoſopher, that the affair was over before this, and what was done could not be undone; as his wife, therefore, had been ſo induſtrious in putting him into ſo much ready money, he would have a bottle of wine firſt, and then carry her the anniſeed water. The tanner had the breeches cried on Tueſday in the open market, but has not yet found an owner.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

" The Poſt Aſſembly, which is to be held to-morrow, for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

Dublin, June 10. We hear the following ſix regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major-General Sir C. Thompſon; 27th, by Colonel Eyre Maſſy; 28th, by Major-General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieut. General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major-General Richard Earl of Cavan.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

If you will give the following Lines a Place in your next, you will much oblige many of your Readers.

PALMIRA's Proſpect, with her tumbling Walls,
Huge Piles of Ruin heap'd on ev'ry Side,
From each Beholder, Tears of Pity calls,
Sad Monuments extending far and wide.

Yet far more diſmal to the Patriot's Eye,
The drear Remains of Charleſtown's ¶ former Show,
Behind whoſe Walls did hundred Warriors die,
And Britain's Centre felt the fatal Blow. ¶

To ſee a Town ſo elegantly form'd,
Such Buildings grac'd with ev'ry curious Art,
Spoil'd in a Moment, on a ſudden ſtorm'd, ¶
Muſt fill with Indignation ev'ry Heart.

But when we find the Reaſons of her Fate ¶
To be but trifling-- Trifling did I ſay?
For being noble, daring to be great,
Nor calmly yielding to tyrannic (1) Sway;

To ſee the Relicks of that once fam'd Place
Pointing to Heav'n as 'twere in ardent Cry,
By lawleſs Power robb'd of every Grace,
Yet calling Bolts of Vengeance from on high. ¶

To find, I ſay, ſuch Dealings with Mankind,
To ſee thoſe *Royal Robbers* planted near,
Thoſe glorious Buildings, turning into Wind,
And loth to mingle with the common Air; ¶

Whilſt ſuch Chaſtiſement (1) coming from a State
Who calls herſelf our Parent, Nurſe, and Friend, ¶
Muſt rouſe each Soul, that's noble, frank, and great,
And urge us on, our Lives and all to ſpend.

Oh Spot once graceful, but alas! no more; ¶
Till Signs ſhall end, and Time itſelf ſhall ceaſe,
Thy Name ſhall live and on Fame's Pinion ſoar (1)
To mark grim Blackneſs on Great-Britain's Face.

Nor ſhall the Blood of Heroes, on the Plain,
Who nobly fell that Day in *Freedom's Cauſe*, ¶
Lie unreveng'd, though with thy Thouſands ſlain,
Whilſt there's a King, who fears nor minds thy Laws.

Shall Cain who madly ſpilt his Brother's Blood, ¶
Receive ſuch Curſes from the God of all?
Is not that Sov'reign ſtill as juſt and good
To hear the Cries of Children when they call?

Yes, there's a God whoſe Laws are ſtill the ſame,
Whoſe Years are endleſs, and whoſe Power is great;
He is our God: Jehovah is his Name, (1)
With him we truſt our ſore oppreſſed State.

When he ſhall riſe (Oh Britain dread the Day,
Nor can I ſtretch the Period of thy Fate)
What Heart of Steel, what Tyrant then ſhall ſway
A Throne that's ſinking, by Oppreſſion's Weight. (c)

Thy Crimes, Oh *North*, (4) ſhall then like Spectres ſtand,
Nor Charleſtown hindmoſt in the ghaſtly Roll, ¶
And faithleſs *Gage*, who gave the dread Command, ¶
Shall find due Torments gnaw upon his Soul.

Yea in this World, we truſt thoſe Ills ſo dread
Which fill the Nation (5) with ſuch matchleſs Woes,
Shall fall with double Vengeance on thy Head,
Nor 'ſcape thoſe Minions which thy Court compoſe.

LOST on the 17th Inſtant, between Roxbury and Marlborough, a Letter, directed to Milley Goddard of Northborough, in which was incloſed two Notes of Hand, a Receipt, and a ſmall Bill. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, by me,

JOSIAH GODDARD, of Northborough.

Lexington Fight see pa. 723, & pa. 737, 738.

V see Indexes, under British Army.

X see Index under Army of the United Col.s & Tyranny see list of Greevances, pa. 971.

(a) This is a very false Account see pa. 723, 737, 738.

(1) see List of Greevances, pa. 971

(2) see their Character Crisis pa. 740 &c.

A Hutchinson see index under the head & his Letters.

(3) Howe, Clinton, & Burgoyne, see Arrival, pa. 743. (b) see indexes, under Regulators, Vol. 2, 3, & 4.

(c) see English Grievances, pa. 632, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crisis, pa. 740 &c. (4) see indexes under North.

¶ See Battle at Charlestown, pa. 754, & Burgoyne's Letter, pa. 844 — See index under Gage.

[illegible] resolves [illegible] Congress [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURGH, Auguſt 4.

Lord Dunmore reviewed his 60 body-guard-men, lately arrived from St. Auguſtine, laſt Tueſday, at Goſport; and, we hear, that he daily expects an additional reinforcement of 40 more ſoldiers, from the ſame place. His Lordſhip, it is ſaid, as ſoon as they arrive, and when joined by the marines from the Mercury and Otter men of war, and a number of other *ſelect friends* in different places, intends coming round to York town; from whence, if not prevented, it is likely he will pay us a viſit in this city, although he cannot expect the *ſame* cordial reception as on former occaſions, but will probably be received with *ſuch illuminations*, &c. as may make him forget his way to the palace. The good people of Virginia now conſider Lord Dunmore as their *mortal enemy*, and will no longer brook the many groſs inſults they have received from him, which are daily repeated; and the *damn'd ſhirtman*, as they are emphatically called by ſome of his minions, it is more than probable, will make ſome rue, before long, their ill-timed, baſe, and ungenerous conduct.

The men of war's officers, we are credibly informed, have been guilty of many outrages, both at Norfolk and Portſmouth; which ungenteel behaviour lately expoſed one of them to the reſentment of a certain Mr. O'Shields, who drubbed him handſomely.

NEWBERN, (*N. Carolina*) Auguſt 6.

In COMMITTEE Auguſt 5.

From the late conduct of Governor Martin at Fort Johnſton, and intelligence ſince received by this committee, it appears he intends erecting the King's Standard, & commencing hoſtilities againſt the people of this Province. It is therefore RESOLVED, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever have any correſpondence with him, either by perſonal communication or letter, on pain of being deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and dealt with accordingly. And that no perſon or perſons preſume to remove him or themſelves from hence to Core Sound, or any other part of the province where the Governor reſides, without leave of this Committee, as he or they will not be ſuffered to return here.

By Order, R. COGDELL, Chairman

By a Gentleman juſt come to town from Cape Fear, we have a certain account that the armed force which lately went down to burn Fort Johnſton, have effected the ſame by deſtroying all the houſes, and rendering the fortifications entirely uſeleſs. Captain Collett, who commanded that fort, 'tis ſaid, had a number of ſlaves, which he had inſtigated to revolt from their maſters, actually concealed in the fort, which were again recovered by their ſeveral owners; for this treachery they burnt his dwelling-houſe, with all his furniture, and every thing valuable he had not time to get on board the man of war.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 24.

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the Cannon ſhould be removed from the Battery, a Number of the Citizens collected for that Purpoſe laſt Night; and, Part of the Provincial Artillery, under the Command of Capt. Lamb, were poſted on the Battery, to prevent the Landing of any Party from the Aſia Man of War, to annoy them while at Work. When they marched down, they obſerved one of the above Ship's Barges, lying at ſome Diſtance from the Shore, where ſhe continued for upwards of an Hour; then ſhe got under Sail, and fired a Muſket at the men that were poſted on the Battery. This was immediately returned by a conſtant Fire from the Artillery Men, and a Number of Citizens, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above Purpoſe.—Upon this the Aſia fired more than Twenty-eight Times; ſome of their Cannon were loaded with Grape-ſhot: But as far as we have learnt, without doing any further Miſchief, than damaging ſeveral Houſes, and wounding two or three Men.—But, notwithſtanding the Fire from the Aſia, the Citizens effected their Purpoſe, and carried off Twenty-one Pieces of Cannon, that were mounted on their Carriages. 4 see pa. 797

On Monday arrived the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Marſhal, From Falmouth, which he left the 18th of June, a Ship from Briſtol, Captain M'Davit, who brings Briſtol Papers till the 24th June, a Ship from Ireland and another from Scotland with Paſſengers, and ſundry other Veſſels.—The Intelligence by theſe Veſſels is very immaterial, except that it ſeems to be the determination of the Miniſtry, that if they cannot *enſlave* they will *deſtroy* the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 28.

Extract of a letter from Crown-Point, Auguſt 14.

"Yeſterday came in two Subalterns who had been down the Lake as far as Onion River, to pocure all the water craft on the Lake. On their return one of them turn'd in to ſee one Gilliland, a Juſtice of Peace, late a merchant in New-York, now ſettled about 30 miles down the Lake, a man of great intereſt, and our zealous friend. They were ſcarce ſeated, when one White, high ſheriff of Tryon county (at Sir William Johnſon's) with two others, entered without ceremony, and inquired for Mr. Gilliland. After a few words our men diſarmed them. Soon after came up one more white man, with three Indians, who ſeeing the ſituation of their friends, attempted to make their eſcape, but were ſoon taken and ſafely conducted to this place. The Indians ſay they came to take Mr. Gilliland, and carry him to Canada, as White and his accomplices could ſtay no longer at Tryon County, the people there were ſo enraged againſt them. The Indians are diſmiſſed with preſents, but the others ſentenced to New-Gate, in Simſbury, whoſe gloomy manſions are judg'd a ſuitable abode for thoſe ſons of darkneſs."

Mr. White, Sheriff of Tryon County, with his Accomplices, mentioned in the foregoing letter, is now a priſoner in Albany Goal.

Laſt Week about ſix Hundred Indians from the Six Nations, arrived at Albany, where they are to be met by a number of Gentlemen from this and the neighbouring Colonies. We hear their buſineſs is to enquire into the Cauſe of the preſent Controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 31.

Laſt Saturday Night about 2000 Troops of the United Colonies entrenched on a Hill in Charleſtown, known by the Name of Plow'd Hill, within point black-ſhot of the Enemy; and notwithſtanding a continual Fire from them almoſt all the Day following, we had only two killed and two wounded, viz. Adjutant Mumford of Rhode-Iſland and a Private killed, and Mr. William Simpſon, a Volunteer of Penſylvania, loſt a Leg, and another Man wounded. While our Entrenchments were carrying on upon the Hill, Parties of Rifle Men were employed in firing upon the advanced Guards on Charleſtown Neck; but how many of the Enemy were killed, we have not been able to learn; one of their Officers and ſeveral Men were ſeen to fall.---Two of the Enemy's floating Batteries attempting to annoy our People at Work upon the Hill, were ſilenced in Miſtick River, and one of them partly ſunk, by ſome of our Cannon placed at Temple's Farm.

Bunker Hill, Plow'd Hill and Winter-Hill are ſituated in a Range from Eaſt to Weſt, each of them on or near Miſtick River; Plow'd-Hill is in the Middle, and is the loweſt of the three, the Summit of which is about half a Mile from the Enemy's Works on Bunker Hill.

The Enemy finding but little Effect from their firing laſt Sabbath, began to relax on Monday; they, however, at Times, ſtill continue their Fire.----Our Men are now well ſecured in their new Poſt, and are compleating their Works with great Expedition.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have appointed Colonel Samuel Mott, chief Engineer of the Army under General Schuyler.

The Enemies to Liberty and America, headed by *Tom Gage*, lately gave a notable Specimen of their Hatred to the very *Name* of *Liberty*. A Party of them, of whom one Job Williams was the Ringleader, a few Days ſince, repaired to a Tree at the South End of Boſton, known by the Name of *Liberty* Tree, and, armed with Axes, &c. made a furious Attack upon it. After a long Spell of laughing and grinning, ſweating, ſwearing and foaming, with Malice diabolical, they cut down a *Tree*, *becauſe* it bore the *Name of Liberty*! (1) But, be it known to this infamous Band of Traitors, that the GRAND AMERICAN TREE OF LIBERTY, planted in the Center of the United Colonies of North-America, now flouriſhes with unrivalled, increaſing Beauty, and bids fair, in a ſhort Time, to afford, under its wide-ſpreading Branches, a ſafe and happy Retreat for all the Sons of Liberty, however numerous and diſperſed.

(2) It is ſaid the Port of Boſton is open on the ſame Footing as the other Governments, Trade being allowed to be carried on to Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

The Honorable Continental Congreſs has appointed the Hon James Warren, Eſq; Paymaſter General of the United Forces of North-America.

Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony adjourn'd to Wedneſday the 20th of September next.

We are told that a Captain and Lieutenant, both belonging to the Marines, in the miniſterial Army, lately fought a Duel in Boſton, occaſioned by a political Diſpute; in which the Captain was killed, and the Lieutenant badly wounded.

The Merchants of New-Haven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more Flax-Seed from that Place, during the Continuance of the preſent Diſturbances.

The Conſtitutional Society in London have ſubſcribed One Hundred Pounds Sterling, for the Uſe of the Widows of the brave Americans who fell in the Battle on the 19th of April. (3)

By a Gentleman from Dartmouth, we hear, that a few Days ago, as one of the piratical Ships of War (ſuppoſed to be the King-Fiſher) was paſſing up the Sound between Martha's-Vineyard and the Elizabeth-Iſlands, ſhe ſtood into Tarpolin Cove, cloſe in with one of the Houſes, where ſtood a Number of People without Arms, looking at the Ship; when, without the leaſt Provocation, they received a Number of Cannon Balls, and ſome Muſket Shot, from the Ship, which obliged them to ſecure themſelves: After which the Ship fired a Number of Cannon Shot at the Houſe, ſome of which went through the ſame, and damaged ſeveral Barrels of Proviſions, &c. but happily no Perſon was killed or wounded.---As ſoon as this was done, the Ship immediately put about and came to Anchor at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Shore, and ſoon after made off.

It may be remembered, that about the beginning of June laſt, on one of the ſaid Iſlands, a Number of poor People were robbed by Capt. Lindzey, in the Falkland Sloop of War, of more than 200 Sheep, beſides other Stock, for which they have received no Recompence.———Surely, after ſuch repeated Abuſes, the Admiral and Commanders of the King's Ships cannot think it hard if they are not ſuffered to land in thoſe Parts.

Laſt Saturday a Barn in Andover, belonging to Lieut. David Chandler, of Col. Frye's Regiment, was conſumed by Fire, with all his Hay, Engliſh Grain and Flax. The Loſs is computed at £.150 lawful Money.

Died at Col. Stoddard's in Chelmsford, Mrs. *Elizabeth Waterhouſe*, Relict of the late Capt. *Samuel Waterhouſe*.

On Friday died at Hartford, the Rev. JOSEPH HOWE, late Paſtor of a Church in Boſton.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In COUNCIL, Auguſt 26, 1775.

ORDERED, That Mr. Richard Devens, Paymaſter, be, and he hereby is empowered to pay to the Order of all thoſe ſick and wounded Soldiers, who are abſent on Furlow, the advance Pay that is due to them—And to pay to the Order of the Widows and Relations of ſuch Men who were loſt in Battle, or by Sickneſs in the Camp, and did not in their Life Time receive their advance Pay, upon their producing a Certificate from the Selectmen of the Town where they reſide, that they have a right to receive it.

P. MORTON, Deputy Sec'y.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, Auguſt 24, 1775.

ALL Perſons who have furniſhed Neceſſaries to, or have any Demands on the late general Hoſpital for the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts to the Subſcribers, on or before the 14th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a Settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER, jun. }
JOHN WARREN. } Surgeons.

To be SOLD, by

SAMUEL COOKE, jun.

Near Watertown Bridge,

A Quantity of choice freſh Limes,

by the Hundred or Dozen.----Alſo,

A ſmall Quantity of Engliſh & Weſt-India GOODS.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Eſq; Judge of the Probate of Wills for the County of Eſſex, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt againſt the Eſtate of ROBERT SMITH, late of Salem, in ſaid County, Shipwright, deceaſed, do give Notice that the further Time of three Months, from the fourth Day of July, being allowed by ſaid Judge to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims, that they will attend that Service at the Boſton and Salem Coffee Houſe, near the Church in Salem, on the firſt and ſecond Monday in September, and the firſt Monday of October next, from Six to Nine o'Clock, Afternoon.

NEHEMIAH NORCROSS,

Tailor from Charleſtown,

DESIRES to inform his Cuſtomers that he carries on his Buſineſs, as uſual, in Watertown, two Doors above Mr. Saltmarſh's Tavern.

N. B. Said Norcroſs makes cloth Half Gaiters, in the neateſt Manner.

To be SOLD, by

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

At his Store in SALEM,

Good brown SUGARS and COCOA.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Winter-Hill, laſt Friday Night, a grey MARE, about 8 Years old, 14 Hands high, with a Scar acroſs each of her Thighs, and another on her right Buttock. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to Capt. Abbot, in Col. Stark's Regiment, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

AMORY & GREENLEAF

ADVERTISE all who are indebted to ſaid Company, that ENOCH GREENLEAF reſides at Hollis, in the County of Hillſborough, and Province of New-Hampſhire; to whom they are deſired to apply, and pay their reſpective Balances.

N. B. Said GREENLEAF has for Sale, New-England and Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Rice, with ſundry other Weſt-India Goods, a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and Braziery Ware, alſo choice French Indigo.

Camp, Cambridge, Auguſt 27, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Hart's Company, in Col. Sargent's Regiment, William Turner, a ſhort thick Fellow, about five Feet high, mark'd with the Small-Pox, has very thick Lips, mutters and ſnowls when he ſpeaks, had on when he went away a green Coat faced with black, and yellow Buttons; carried with him a ſhort blue Jacket, which he commonly wears. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Turner, and return him to Capt. Hart, or Col. Sargent, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, by me, MOSES HART, Captain.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, in Cambridge, on the Evening of the 23d Inſtant, a bay MARE, about 7 Years old, about 14 and an half Hands high, has a white Streak in her Face and one wall Eye, trots and paces well, carries her Head lofty, is ſaddle back'd and dock'd ſhort. Whoever will bring ſaid Mare to the Owner ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

Cambridge, Auguſt 30. 1775. JOHN GARDNER.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the Common, near Cambridge Meeting-Houſe, on or about the 17th Inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 12 or 13 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Half high, paces and trots, and is handy to his Hand-gallop, a cut Main, ſomething low in Fleſh, the hinder Part of his Back on each Side gall'd by the Pad of the Saddle. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and deliver him to Lieut. John Keys, in General Putnam's Regiment, at Cambridge, ſhall have one Dollar Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Cambridge, Auguſt 17. 1775. EBENEZER WALES.

BENJAMIN WATKINS

Informs the Publick, that he has moved from Marblehead to Danvers, to the Houſe of Benjamin Preſcot, Eſq; where he has for Sale, a ſmall Aſſortment of GOODS, among which are,

COD-Lines, Mackrel Lines, ſmall Lines, Twine, iron Ware, Copperas, Baizes, Serges, Velvets, Royal Rib, knit Patterns; worſted, thread and cotton Hoſe, men's white ſilk Hoſe and Gloves, gold and ſilver Buttons, Shalloons, Tammies, Drawboys, Calimancoes, Camblets, Worſteds and Crewels; Women's ſilk, thread, worſted and leather Gloves and Mitts; Twiſt, Silk, Buttons, Garters, Tapes, Diaper, Jeanett, ſtripe Gingham, Fans, Ribbons, Laces, Gimps, Taſte, Gauzes, Lawns, yard wide Holland, Sattin, Taffeta, Alamode, chip Hats, Men's Hats, calimanco and leather Shoes, ſtripe and check Woolens, crockery Ware, Snuffers, ſugar Tongs, Snuff Boxes, Knives, ſleeve Buttons, Buckles, Rings, Seals, Broaches, Pencils, Wafer and Wax, table Cloths, Calico, Account Books, Proof Bottles,

see index under Army British 9 see index under Men of War X see index ~~under Dunmore~~ under Virginia Transactions there &c. & see index under North Carolina &c. see index under New York 9 see List of Grievances pa 971. X see index under Army of ye united Colonies. A see index under Congress Continental. see index es, under Gage (1) see index Vol. 1 under Liberty Tree.

(2) see port Act pa. 499— & restraining Act pa. 721. (3) see index, under Constitutional Society.

(1) see [illegible]

(10) see Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. Molasses act, pa. 9, Vol. 2. (11) see index under Army of the United Colonies.
(4) see page 776. (12) see pa. 591, Vol. 3. pa. 667, 685, 1228. (13) see indexes, under British Troops. (14) see indexes, under Men of war. (15) see Character of the ministry: Crisis, pa. 740, &c. (a) see Chathams Speech, pa. 403, Vol. 1.
(1) see pa. 767. (6) see merits of the M. Bay, pa. 557. (c) see declaration, independancy, pa. 971. (e) pa. 689 (f) pa. 723, &c. (g) pa. 754

794

(2) see pa. 773. see under Army of the United Colonies. The essential of the Constitution, see Magna Charta, pa. 790. 1050. Petition of rights, pa. 816, Bill of rights pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (3) see declaratory act, pa. 524. (4) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. see indexes under Numbers. (5). see page 651, &c. (8) see petitions, page 656. 791. (9) pa. 843.

For the NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE, *&c.*

AS General BURGOYNE's letter dated the 8th of July, 1775, in anſwer to one from General LEE (1) is permitted to be publiſhed, it becomes of courſe a ſubject of general ſpeculation.

General LEE, by taking no further notice of the letter, than to decline the propoſed interview with General BURGOYNE, plainly intimates, that the ſword, and not the quill is, now, to decide the controverſy !---But as the bulk of mankind are apt to be deluded by ſounds, without examining whether they are derived from good ſenſe, or only the appearance of it, there is reaſon to fear, many weak minds have been artfully miſled to believe, from General LEE's returning only a *Card*, and not a *formal Anſwer* (2) that, the letter to him carries conviction, and is, therefore, unanſwerable. Indeed, was the *force* of the General's arguments as *irreſiſtible* as the *politeneſs* of his ſtile is *engaging*, we ſhould have more reaſon to tremble at the point of his pen, than at the point of his ſword : But as the PATRIOT and HERO to whom he addreſſes himſelf, will, doubtleſs prevent the *latter* from doing any harm ; if he pleaſes, it ſhall be the object of our preſent inquiry, whether, we are in any danger from the former.

General BURGOYNE introduces the vindication of his conduct, by ſaying, that "the vital principle of the conſtitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the *ſupremacy* of the King in parliament :"---Now, if he means, that the *power* of the King in parliament, is *abſolute* ; or that the two houſes of parliament, with his concurrence, can make him *ſo* ; over all, or any part of his dominions (3) ; for the ſentence under review, involves that concluſion :---As well acquainted as he is, "with the doctrines of Mr. Locke, and other of the advocates for the rights of mankind," he can find nothing in their writings to ſupport ſuch an unlimited power in the crown. Or, if he means, that, the parliament, as the ſupreme legiſlative (3) "Have, and of right ought to have, a power to make laws, binding upon the King's American ſubjects, *in all caſes whatſoever*," (3) he will find it equally difficult to produce any authority for ſuch an abſolute power, "till it can be proved that *America* is within the realm of England ; or that the *Americans* have conſented to the laws by which it is expected they ſhould be bound : If, therefore, America is not within the limits of the realm : If there are acts of parliament (4) *grievous*, and *oppreſſively* binding upon Americans, to which they have never conſented, or even acquieſced in ; and no authority can be produced from the labours of thoſe great advocates for the rights of mankind, which the General appeals to, for ſuch an uncontrolable power over three millions of his unrepreſented fellow ſubjects ; it follows, upon his own principles, that he muſt either ſheath his ſword, or own that "he drawed it in the cauſe of ſlavery." If the General ſhould require further evidence, that, no ſuch unlimited power is veſted by the conſtitution, in the King and parliament, I beg leave to recommend to his peruſal, the maſterly productions of *Novanglus* (5) and a *Writer* from the county of Hampſhire : In them he will find, the ſubject treated at large ; and our right of exemption, placed beyond the reach of cavil. (5)

The General goes on to ſay, "that towards the cloſe of the reign of Charles the firſt the true principle of reſiſtance was changed, and a new ſyſtem of government projected accordingly. The patriots, previous to the long parliament, and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolution of 1688, reſiſted to vindicate and reſtore the conſtitution ; the Republicans reſiſted to ſubvert it." He then ſays, "Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have injoined me to do on mine (6) and tell me to which of theſe purpoſes do the proceedings of America tend ?"

As General LEE is ſilent, I beg leave to anſwer : That their proceedings (8) do not tend to the ſubverſion of the conſtitution, but the preſervation of it. It is for the recovery of that "liberty, peace and ſafety" which we and our *forefathers* have dearly purchaſed and uninterruptedly enjoyed "till within theſe ten years paſt, that we are contending." Since that period, we have been, and ſtill are ſuffering *unparallelled injuries*, and *more* than *ſavage cruelty*, from the parent ſtate, under colour of law ! and although we have humbly and repeatedly implored (7) our Sovereign to extend his protection ; to interpoſe in our behalf, and redreſs our grievances (4) ; our petitions (8) have been treated with contempt (9) and our burthens increaſed ! It is not, therefore, as the General ſuggeſts (10) a ſtruggle "for total independency," but the weight of taxes impoſed, and to be impoſed to an unlimited amount, and an impoſſibility of procuring relief "*in any other way*," that has induced America to take up arms. (11)

We have ever chearfully ſubmitted to the controul of parliament, *in all caſes whatſoever*, relative to our commerce : Not from a conſciouſneſs of the parliament's right, but as a *limited power*, exerciſed for the mutual benefit of both countries. (12)

In no caſe whatſoever, have we been, or ſhall we be, willing to ſubmit to the controul of parliament relative to our (10) *taxes*, or *internal police* (3) ; becauſe, it is an *unlimited power* (3) which extends to ALL we have ; and, therefore cannot be conſented to, without incurring perpetual BONDAGE (3) ! What, then, does the General mean by ſaying, "it is in the power (10) of the colonies to put an end to the exerciſe of taxation immediately and for ever ?" If he means, that the right of parliament ſhould remain (3) but never be exerciſed ; it is an inſtance of *Chicanery*, beneath the dignity of his exalted ſtation : For, a right to exerciſe a power, which implies the exertion of it, and yet is never to be exerciſed, is a *ſolæciſm* in common ſenſe ; and, indeed, is no power. If Great-Britain, therefore, "is ready to open her arms to an accommodation," (2) let her ceaſe hoſtilities (10) recall her forces, and renounce her claim of right to tax us ; ſince, "it can never be her intereſt, as the General boldly aſſerts, after her late experience (4) to make another trial ;" and eſpecially, ſince theſe are preliminaries, which, whilſt ungranted, renders any other overture inadmiſſible.

The hiſtory of mankind will ſupport me when I affirm, there never was a ſtate which employed a *ſtanding army* (13) as an *executive power* to maintain its laws (14) which did not ſooner or later become the ſole legiſlative power of that ſtate ; and ultimately the deſtruction of *civil liberty*. see indexes, under Stand[ing] army.

The General, therefore, may be as ſanguine as he pleaſes about "the principles which actuate the fleet (14) and army (13) throughout." No principles, but ſuch as are founded in *deſpotiſm*, can juſtify their inhumane treatment (13) of their innocent American fellow-ſubjects : No, not the mandate of their *Sovereign*, much leſs of a *profligate miniſtry*. (15)

I have Lord Chatham's authority (a) to affirm, that, "the value of the landed eſtates in England, has doubled, within theſe 50 years, in conſequence of their excluſive commerce with America : That the profits ariſing from it, carried the nation triumphantly thro' the laſt war :" It is therefore falſe to ſay, as the General does, that, "the landed men have long borne burthens for America :" WE, and not THEY, have borne (b) the burthen ; and the time is now come, when, I truſt in God, we ſhall be exonerated. (b)

But the General ſays, "Great-Britain is reſolute to maintain her rights ; and if the war proceeds, one hundred and fifty thouſand men, will not be a match for her power."

It ill becomes a brave and generous Soldier, to be the *echo* of ſuch a ſhameful miniſterial puff !

In the name of wonder ! what was the power of Great-Britain before her *connection* with *America* ? What will it be when fraud, oppreſſion, and every ſpecies of injuſtice ſhall force *Americans* to an *everlaſting ſeparation* ? (c) nothing

Is there the leaſt probability ariſing from the progreſs of her arms hitherto (13) of their becoming *victorious* ? It is true, *General Gage*, by an *infamous breach of faith* (d) has made ſome unhappy people in Boſton, his *priſoners*, and their property his *ſpoil*: The troops (13) under his command have committed many *robberies* (13) (e) many houſes, and *murdered* ſome of the inhabitants (13) : But it is equally true, they have paid exceſſively dear for all they have got, and every inch of ground they poſſeſs. (11)

What ſay you, my countrymen ! does Col. Leſlie's *diſappointment* (e), the *retreat* from Lexington (f), the deſtruction of the King's troops there (g), and at (13) Charleſtown ; and the other trials of our *ſkill at arms* (11) excite any fearful apprehenſions, that we ſhall finally be *vanquiſhed* ? Are not all of them proofs of valour and intrepidity ſufficient to convince our enemies, that we are *invincible* ? (11)

May we not, therefore, with approbation conclude, that, whilſt we admit General BURGOYNE to be an *elegant Writer*, we cannot help conſidering him, as a very *bad Reaſoner* ? God grant that his *ſword* (13) may prove as harmleſs as his *pen*.

AN OLD MAN.

From my cottage near Boſton, Auguſt, 1775.

Cambridge, Auguſt 28, 1775.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office.

(A) FISHER AMES, Silas Adams.

(B) Joſeph Brown, Concord, Joſeph Ballard, Ebenezer Beard, Billerica, Amos Bond, Watertown, Dr. George Brown, Capt. Benjamin Bowne, 2, Jilous Benham, Mrs. Barrett, Hopkinton, Aſker Bull, Abner Beal, John Bait, Penuel Bowen, Southborough, 2, John Beers, Roxbury, Samuel Boylſton, 3, Jonathan Byam, Amos Beaker, Samuel Barrett, Jacob Broaders, Barnabas Butler, Andrew Burrell, Daniel Brown, Grafton, Abner Briggs, Zachariah Beal, Eliſabeth Bentley, Acton.

(C) Francis Cabot, Dr. Church, Elizabeth Chevers, Taunton, Nathaniel Coleſworth, Mrs. Courtney, David Comey, Selah Cowles, Roxbury, Charles Chancey, Eſq; Watertown.

(D) Wm. Davis, Francis Davidſon, Londonderry, Rev. Wm. Davidſon, Lieut. Danforth, Mary Davies, Northboro', Edmund Dolbeare, Concord, Timothy Darnbroch, Elias Derby.

(E) Nancy Eayrs, Leominſter, Benj. Edes, 5, David Eliot, Sarah Eliot, Natick, Wm. Evans, Edward Edes.

(F) Boſſ. and Wm. Foſter, Sam. Freeman, Eſq; Watertown, Tho. Fayerweather, Eſq;

(G) Adam Guthrie, Sally Gray, Hannah Goldthwait, Weſt. Sam. Gilbert, Littleton, Eben. Gore, 3, Roxbury, Sam. Grave, Lemuel Gay.

(H) Sam. Harris, Amos Howard, Sam. Haſtings, Watertown, Madam Harris, Dedham, Tho. Hill, Roxbury, Mrs. Head, Enoch Hopkins, Suſanna Hiller, Capt. Caleb Hide, Iſaac Howland, Bedford, Peter Hall.

(I) Joſiah Jilagg, John Iaman, Joſeph Johnſon, Robert Jenkins, 3, Allin Ives, Wm. Jenniſon, James Ivers.

(K) Thomas Kidder, Wm. Kneeland, Eſq;

(L) Solomon Lothrop, Judge Lynde, Tho. Leverett, Ephraim Little, George Leilly, Sam. Lockwood.

(M) Capt. Daniel Martin, Tho. Melvill, Abel Maſon, Alex. McDowell, Gunner Marquiſon, Capt. John Manly, Rev. John Murray, Michael Martyn, Amherſt, Sarah Malcom, Lieut. Henry Miller, Mr Moulton.

(N) George Nowell.

(O) Uriah Oakes, John Odin, James Orr.

(P) Ebenezer Prout, Watertown, Nath. Pierce, Iſaac Pierce, Jeffry Park, Rev. Eben. Parkman, Weſtboro', Tho. Han. Peck, 2, Hannah Patterſon, Polly Philips, Capt. Tho. Price, Auguſtus Piaſe, Lieut. Wm. Potter, Peter Pele, Capt. Aaron Purbeck, Wm. Prentice, Mr. Patten, Watertown, Enſi. John Parke, Eliz. Partridge, John Pidgeon, Robert-Treat Paine, Eſq;

(R) John Row, Joſ. Root, Eſq; Montague, Elizabeth Royall, Tim. Richardſon, Wm. Robinſon, Eliz. Rogers, Geo. Ramſdell, Frederick Ridgely.

(S) Jona. Smith, Watertown, 2, Aaron Stratton, Lex. James Sperling, Cape-Ann, Geo. Singleton, Robert Selkrig, Charles Sigourney, Middleboro', John Stuart, R. Sergeant, Edw. Sohier, David Sprague, Woodſtock, Sharman Shattuck, James Shepherd, Sam. Sprague, Silvanus Stone, Wm. Stone.

(T) Nabby Tyler, John Todd, Lancaſter, Cornelius Thayer, Lot Toreſly, Solomon Trow.

(V) Col. James Varnum, Forteſque Vernon, Eunice Underwood, Lexington.

(W) Levi Wildere, Lanc. Joſiah Williſton, Jona. Williams, Eſq; Lynn, 2, Henry Walker, Tho. Watt, David Willis, John Welſh, Watert. Timothy Wadſworth, John Whitlock, Wm. Witter, Lieut. Sam. Williams, Richard Walker, Eben. Wales, Doc. Lemuel Welſh, Catharine Wheeler.

(Z) Samuel Zeagers.

N. B. Thoſe Names with no Town affixed to them, are all for Boſton.

No. 2, Encampment Cambridge (11) *Auguſt* 14, 1775.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, a dun Mare of the ſmilling Ball, 14 and half Hands high, about ſeven Years old, has a Blaze in her Forehead, a black Streak on her Back, one hind Foot white, her Main and Tail dark, has a Wart under her left Ear, trots and paces well. If any Perſon will bring the ſaid Mare to ſaid Encampment (11) to Col. Greaton, or to the Subſcriber in Medfield, ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

SABIN MANN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber, on the 18th of Auguſt, a likely black MARE, 5 Years old, about 14 Hands high ; a ſtockey, handſome turn'd Mare, with a large white Blaze in her Forehead, two or three of her Feet white. If any Perſon will take up ſaid Mare and deliver her to Mr. Jones in Cambridge, or Mr. Jones of Mendon, or convey her ſafe to any other Place and give me Intelligence at Mendon, ſhall be intitled to four Dollars Reward, beſides neceſſary Charges.

DANIEL CORBET.

DESERTED from the Camp (11) at Cambridge, the 19th Inſtant, Jonas Adams, of Stow, in Capt. Patch's Company, in Col. Preſcot's Regiment (11) Whoever will take up ſaid Deſerter and convey him to the ſaid Company (11) ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Auguſt 22, 1775. SAMUEL PATCH, Captain.

TAKEN up the 6th Inſtant, a brown HORSE, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, not ſhod behind, his two hind Feet partly white. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, telling the Marks and proving his Property, may have him again, by applying at Mr. Caldwell's Tavern, and paying all Charges.

Cambridge, Auguſt 22, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cambridge, on the Night of the 17th Inſtant, a bay MARE, four Years old, about 14 Hands high, has one white hind Foot, trots and paces. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and give Information to Lieut. Coſt, in Col. Preſcot's Regiment (11) at the College, or to me the Subſcriber at Hollis, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Hollis, Auguſt 21, 1775. STEPHEN JEWET.

RUN away from his Maſter, James Perkins, jun. of Bridgwater, an Apprentice, named Thomas Prince, about 19 Years of Age, had on when he went away, a reddiſh flannel Jacket, ſpotted with woolen Yarn, a check Shirt and ſtriped Trowſers, is of a ſmall Stature, has red or ſorrel Hair. Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice and convey him to his Maſter at Bridgwater, ſhall have Six Pence Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. Whoever ſhall harbour, conceal or carry off ſaid Apprentice may expect to anſwer for the ſame to

Bridgwater, Auguſt 15, 1775. JAMES PERKINS, jun.

WHEREAS a Number of Candidates for Degrees at Harvard-College the preſent Year have not yet complied with the requiſite Terms ; which is attributed to the peculiar Difficulties of the preſent Times (5) :---

All ſuch Delinquents are hereby notified that by Vote of the Corporation and Overſeers they may have their reſpective Degrees, if they fulfil the Conditions required by the Laws of the College, on or before the firſt Day of October next ; otherwiſe they may expect to be excluded from the general Diploma.

Likewiſe all the Students of ſaid College are hereby notified that a Committee of the Corporation and Overſeers is choſen to conſult what Steps may be taken for calling the College together again, and determine Time and Place, and that when the Matter is determined, Time and Place will be advertiſed in the public Prints. SAMUEL LANGDON, Preſident.

Cambridge, Auguſt 15, 1775.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the Paſture of Joſhua Gay, Innholder in Dedham, the beginning of laſt Week, a brown colour'd Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, paces wholly, about 9 Years old, one white Foot, or more, a black Streak round her Breaſt, occaſioned by drawing. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to ſaid Joſhua Gay, or Dudley Wright of Colcheſter in Connecticut, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Cambridge, Auguſt 15, 1775. (11)

DESERTED from Cambridge Camp, of Col. John Glover's Regiment, and in Capt. William Blackler's Company, David Lowry, by Trade a Maſon, of Marblehead, but lately removed to Boxford ; alſo Aaron Dwinnel, of Scituate, a Mariner, brought up in Boſton, came home the laſt Voyage with Capt. Laughton of Boſton. Whoever will take up the ſaid Deſerters, and confine them in any of the American Goals, or conduct them to their Regiment in Cambridge, ſhall have all neceſſary Charges paid by

WILLIAM BLACKLER, Captain.

STRAYED or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber of Nottingham-weſt, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, on the 23d of July laſt, a black MARE, 11 Years old, well ſet, judged to be about 13 or 14 Hands high, both trots and paces, has a long Blaze in her Forehead, and a white Spot on one of her Noſtrils, a large Scar on her near Thigh, and ſhod all round.--- Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to me, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Nottingham-weſt, Aug. 3, 1775. ELEAZER CUMMINGS.

FOUND by the Subſcriber between Woburn and Andover, a Pair of SADDLE-BAGS : The Owner may have them again by telling the Marks, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and by applying to

Andover South-Pariſh. J. PAUL MASCARENE.

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at BICKER's Shop, in Cambridge, near the Houſe formerly improved by Mr. Braiſh, as a Tavern,

A Fine Aſſortment of blue, and other colour'd Broad Cloths, with Trimmings to match, with a good Aſſortment of Checks, Linens ; ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, Corduroys, ſtriped Hollands, Velvit and Velverets, Ratteens, Serges, Diapers, Cambricks, Lawns, worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns of moſt Colours, Cambleteens, Sewing Silks, Twiſt, Threads, Buckrams, Quality Binding, Crewels, Tapes, Needles, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Felt Hats, Loaf Sugar by hundred or leſs, Lynn Shoes, Ribbons, Nonſopretties, gold and ſilver Lace, gold Buttons and Loops, ſuitable for Hats, with a Variety of other Articles. [illegible]

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, a likely HORSE, about 14 Hands and an half high, 7 Years old, brown, or bearing upon a mouſe Colour, Dock ſhort, lame in the off hind Foot, with a ſmall Bunch of white Hair on one of his Hams. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and deliver him to Mr. Jones in Cambridge, or keep him ſafe in Cuſtody and give Intelligence to Mr. Jones, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, beſides neceſſary Charges.

JAMES RUSSELL.

LOST by the Subſcriber, by ſome Means unknown to him, a Province Note, ſigned by Henry Gardner, and indorſed by Mr. James Gowing, for £5. 1. 4. If any Perſon would be kind enough to obſerve when ſaid Bill is offered to be paſſed, and will inform the Subſcriber, or any Way help him to ſaid Note again, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, by

Danvers, Auguſt 22, 1775. FRANCIS SYMONDS.

Good SUGAR, and a few Pipes of old Fayal WINE, to be ſold by

George Crowninſhield, in *Salem*.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Eſſex, Eſquire, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of ſaid Eſtate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now reſiding in Marblehead. All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 1, 1775. (3w.)

To be SOLD at the Houſe of Mr. Reeves, nearly oppoſite Mr. Angier's, above the Meeting-Houſe in Medford,

A Few Pieces of Iriſh Linen and Check, Pound Silk, black Ribbons, apron Tapes, black Jean Fuſtians, ſtampt blue and white and red and white Handkerchiefs, black Calimanco.

THIS is to certify, that on the 18th June, 1775, two Horſes, and a Colt about three Years old, were delivered to *Samuel Wait*, of Malden : The two Horſes have ſince been delivered to the Owner ; the Colt ſtill remains in the Hands of ſaid *Wait*. Whoever has loſt ſaid Colt may have it again by applying to ſaid *Wait*, at Malden.

N. B. A Saddle was alſo delivered to ſaid *Wait* that was taken from Charleſtown ; the right Owner may have their Saddle again by applying as above.

Lieut. Joseph Hayward of Concord gives Notice, that on the 19th (d) of April laſt, in the Fight, he took from the Regulars (13) in Menotomy, a Horſe and Chaiſe ; the Chaiſe was owned by Mr. Reuben Brown of Concord ; what remains in his Hands is a mouſe-colour'd Horſe, near 13 Hands high, old, poor and dull ; a good Bed Quilt, Tammy on both Sides ; a good camblet Ridinghood, brown colour ; one Pillow, and a Piece of Bed-Tick. The Owner may have them by telling the Marks and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

THIS is to give Notice that two Swine have been taken up this Month, by me the Subſcriber, which may be had again, paying Damages.

SAMUEL [illegible]

(b) see indexes, under Towns, Counties, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, [illegible] Country, resolves, army of the united Colonies, &c. (7) see indexes, under Petitions, (d) see pa. [illegible] &c, resolves &c. [illegible] Congress Continental.